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File: USPT

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TITLE: Covalent attachment of biomolecules to derivatized polypropylene supports

Brief Summary Text (10):

Another approach is to modify the solid support with a suitable functional group and/or linker. For example, there are numerous reports of DNA becoming covalently bound to polystyrene supports, which carry different active groups on their surfaces, e.g., hydroxyl, carboxyl, amine, aldehyde, hydrazine, epoxide, bromoacetyl, maleimide and thiol groups (U.S. Pat. No. 5,474,895; Lund, V., et al., Assessment of methods for covalent binding of nucleic acids to magnetic beads, DynabeadsJ, and the characteristics of the bound nucleic acids in hybridization reactions, Nucleic Acids Research 16:10861-10880 (1988)) or having a spacer arm ending with an active group (Rasmussen, S. R., et al., Covalent Immobilization of DNA onto Polystyrene Microwells: The Molecules Are Only Bound at the 5' End, Anal. Biochem. 198:138-142 (1991)). However, these methods generally entail trade offs between high coupling yields and non-specific binding of nucleic acids during subsequent hybridization procedures.